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THE
Clergy-Man's Recreation:
Shewing the
Pleasure and Profit
OF the ART of
GARDENING.

*Quare agite b proprios generatim discire Cultus,
Agricole, fructuque foros mollite colundo.*

Virg. Georg.

By JOHN LAWRENCE, A. M.
Rector of Yelvertoft in Northamptonshire, and
Sometime Fellow of Clark-Hall in Cambridge.

The FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for BERNARD LINTOTT, between
the Temple Gates in Fleet-street, 1717.

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showing the

Picture
Mr. LINTOTT,

So far as I am Judge, there is
more of the Art of *Gardening* in
this little Tract, than in all I have yet
seen on this Subject.

March 15:
1713.

L. Loyd.



THE FIFTH EDITION

London

Printed for G. and J. Jacob, in Pall-Mall, by
the Author of the New System of Gardening.

P R E F A C E.

GARDENING being of late Years become the general Delight and Entertainment of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as Clergy of this Nation: It is not with great Difficulty that I have comply'd with the Solicitations and Desires of many of my Friends, to communicate to the Publick some of that Skill which I have acquir'd therein, by the Observations and Experience of above Twenty Years.

I am not so vain as to think I am able to teach the great Masters in this Science any new Discoveries concerning the Management of the Orangerie, or the Meloniere; or to invent any new and costly Way for laying out Platforms, and enlarging Gardens: This perhaps has been already done to a Fault; and 'tis this Excess which has ruin'd brave Estates, and consequently has made others afraid of engaging in it. For I could never be of the Opinion of a certain Noble Person, who spake very contemptibly of his own Garden, to one that admir'd it; Alas! (says he) This is a small inconsiderable Place, of only Thirty Acres; whereas my Lord — has above Fourscore.

If once we come to rye with one another, either for exquisite Niceness and Finery, or multitude of Acres, one may easily guess what the consequence of that will be. Now therefore the Design of this is neither to teach the Management of Exotick Plants for Green-

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Houses, nor to recommend any thing over-curious or costly; but only to lay down such Rules as may make Returns both of Profit and Pleasure: And to recommend the Art of Managing a Garden to those of my own Order, the Clergy; not to make them envy'd by Magnificence, but to make them happy, by loving an innocent Diversion, suitable to a grave and contemplative Genius. I would not be understood as if I thought a Divine might not innocently use many other Diversions; only this I suppose most People will allow, that as there are some Sports and Exercises not suitable to a Divine, so Gardening is a very agreeable and commendable Recreation, viz. Pruning, Planting, Sowing, Grafting and Ipoculating, and sometimes digging ad Ruborem, tho' not ad Sudorem. For indeed, of all others, a Clergy-man, whose chief and most constant Business is sitting at his Study, most wants Relaxation, and some moderate Exercise, to preserve Health. For my own part, I must own, that 'tis the best and almost only Phyick I take: and if through the rigour or wetness of the Season, I am denied the benefit of my Garden for some Days, and Labour under Indispositions; God's Blessing, with a warm and Sunshiny Day that invites me out, soon sets me to rights again.

This perhaps is not every ones Constitution; but thus far almost all are agreed, that the Diversions and Amusements of a Garden, with moderate Exercise, are not only most delightful to those that love them, but most wholesome to those that use them. And because it must be supposed to be ignorance of the Times and Seasons, and the not knowing what to do in a Garden, when there, as to Planting, Pruning, Grafting, &c. which make so many regardless both of the Pleasure and Profit of this Art; And because I think also that many

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many others have been horribly imposed on, either by the Unskilfulness of the Country Gardeners, or, which is worse, their Knavery, whereby they plant Trees of wrong sorts on wrong Stocks, or not in a right Method and Season, so as to be almost wholly discouraged by not receiving any Fruit of their Labour and Charge: For this reason I venture to communicate some Observations that I have made, which I conceive may be of use to my Brethren, or such other Gentlemen as desire to have a pleasant and profitable Garden, and yet may want Skill enough themselves to manage it with Success.

I confess, I cannot but with grief look into some Gardens where I find little more than Leaves or half-dead Trees, whilst yet the Owner, it may be, loves a Garden as well as my self, and has impatiently expected the Fruits of it for many Years; and yet has only at last bought his Experience with the loss of all that Time. This I speak as to the choicer sort of Fruit against Walls, where the Disappointment has proceeded from wrong Positions: as for Instance, the Burree-Pear against a North or North-East Wall; or from wrong Stocks, as the Apricot on the ordinary Plum-Suckers; or the being cheated in the sort of Fruit you send for, which is the most common Disappointment of all. And truly this has made me look on with great Compassion, to see Gentlemen thus defeated of their Hopes, almost discouraged against any farther Attempts; because they have already waited so long, even the best (as it is the earliest and most vigorous) part of their Lives without Success. For a wrong sort of Fruit or Fruit upon a wrong Stock, will, it may be, draw you on with Expectation for 4, 5 or 6 Years to taste its Fruit, and then possibly you find with grief, instead of an old Newington Peach, a dry insipid Nectarine, or instead of a

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rib French Pear, a gritty Choak-Pear, or else your Tree being on a wrong Stock, will make a shift to live 4 or 5 Years, and then die at last: So that in both these Cases, your best and only Remedy is to take them up and plant others; and, it may be, not without the same Fear of being deceiv'd again. And yet if they prove what you expect, here must be 3 or 4 Years more before you receive Fruit. And I need not tell any one what a Disappointment it is to lose 8 or 10 Years of the best part of our Lives in tired and fruitless Expectations. If therefore I shall be able in any measure to remove these Fears from those who would otherwise lose these innocent Diversions, and give them better hopes, I desire what follows may not be thought impertinent or unseasonable, though coming from a Clergy-man.

I have often smil'd at the Rebukes I have met with from some Gardeners, who hate to be inform'd by a Scholar, or to be turn'd out of their beaten Road by any body; 'What, say they, does this Man come and pretend to teach us, to make our Masters think we do not understand our Business? How should he know what Stocks are best for Trees, or how to prune them? It is fitter for him to be at his Studies, or a making Sermons. So that I assure you, if the Gentleman has not a great deal of Courage, he must be content to go on in the old Way, or very much disoblige his Gardener.

I am not in the least ashamed to say and own, That most of the time I can spare from the necessary Care and Business of a large Parish, and from my other Studies, is spent in my Garden, and making Observations towards the farther improvement thereof. For I thank God this sort of Diversion has tended very much to the ease and quiet of my own Mind; and the Retirement I find therein, by Walking and Meditation, has

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has help'd to set forward many useful Thoughts upon more divine Subjects, as I may perhaps hereafter have occasion to inform the World. In the mean time I can not but encourage and invite my reverend Brethren to the love of a Garden, having my self all along reap'd so much Fruit from it, both in a figurative and literal Sense.

By the good Providence of God, and the extraordinary uncommon Bounty of a generous Patron, which I always remember with Gratitude, I have been placed where I now am near fourteen Years: And it may not be amiss to relate what Difficulties I have all along laboured under, that others may see what is to be done with Care, even to the worst of Soils.

Adjoining to my House, I found what they used to call a Garden, of about 32 Yards square, mounded round with low Mud-Walls, quite over-run with couch or Twitch-grass, Nettles and Gooseberry-bushes; and, which was a great deal worse, upon a wet white Clay, lying within half a Foot of the Surface. The earnest desire I always had to have a Garden, made me look on with Grief, but yet I instantly resolved to be doing something, that no time might be lost towards getting Wall-Fruit, if possible.

I was dissuaded by most of my Neighbours, as thinking it a very vain Attempt, and that I should lose all my Labour and Charge, as others have done. Not yet discouraged, I resolved to pull down the Mud-wall that faced the South-east, and to build a Brick one in the stead about nine Foot high, which I did by the kind help of my Neighbours the same Summer I came, and sent for my Trees from London in October, and planted the Walls with Apricots, best Pears, Vines, Figs, Plums, Cherries, a Peach and Nectarine. My next Care was to provide a Nursery of all sorts of Stocks for future Planting, as I made room for them.

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What Methods I used to give my self any Hopes of Fruit in a Garden, which, with respect to the Soil, was made almost invita Minerva, will appear by the following Directions; but I only say here, to encourage my Friends, that in three Years time, if not sooner, I began to taste some of the Fruits of my Labours, the fourth Year I was rewarded with Fruit from almost all of them; and ever since I have had Plenty, even greater than I could reasonably expect, from all the several sorts except the Old Newington, which I most of all suspected by reason of the Soil; tho' even that flourished and bore, but the Fruit was watry and insipid. I have succeeded better in other Sorts since.

As to the Nursery that I formed chiefly from all sorts of Seeds and Stones, I have succeeded so well, that by Grafting and Inoculating thereon, I have for several Years had enough, not only for my own Use in all parts of my Orchard and Kitchen-Garden, but also to oblige my Friends, which is no small part of my Pleasure.

I give these short Hints to shew how adviseable it is when Persons first come to a Living or an Estate, to begin their Plantations without Doors first, and not, as is usual, fall to Repairs and Alterations within, to the neglect of the other. What we build or repair, generally speaking, may be finish'd in a Summer, and we enjoy the Conveniences thereof as soon as finish'd, and the Workmen have left you: But you must wait some Years to see the Fruits of your Plantation, and therefore the sooner it is begun, the more reasonably you may hope to live to enjoy the Benefit and Pleasure of it.

But because I represented it as a very difficult and hazardous Matter to procure right sorts of Fruit, and upon good Stocks, it may be expected that I should give some Direction and Advice what to do, since it is of so great Consequence to be assured of a skilful as well

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well as a faithful Nursery-Man. To this I only say, that in such a case as this, the best way is to trust to Men of known Honesty, Skill, and Integrity, such as the late Mr. London and Mr. Wise have hitherto approved themselves to be; and their Names and Reputation are so well established amongst the Nobility and Gentry, that I hardly think the surviving Person, Mr. Wise, would willingly put a Cheat upon any one that would trust to him. However, I should not do justice to that honest Person I have so long dealt with, and so often recommended, if I should not take occasion here to say, that of above Five Hundred Fruit Trees bought of him, by my self and Friends, I do not remember I ever heard that one of them miscarried through his Fault, or proved otherwise than the Kind and Sort that was sent for; his Name is Nicholas Parker, Nursery-man at Strand-in-the-Green in Chiswick-Parish, near London; where I am well persuaded any Gentleman or other may be punctually and faithfully dealt with, though not known to him.

If any one shall now say, upon sight of this little Treatise, That, as a Clergy-man, I might have employ'd my Time much better than to write about Gardening; I answer, That it easily appears a great deal of Time has not been spent in composing it; indeed only a few leisure Hours in the Winter, for want of Company, by way of Diversion, not at all interfering with, much less interrupting my proper Studies, or the necessary Attendance on the Duties of my Parish, which I think ought always to be uppermost, and to lie next the Heart of us the Ambassadors of Christ, who have so great a Trust and solemn a Charge committed to us, as The Teaching others the way of Salvation.

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I hope therefore I need not say any thing further by way of Apology, except it be with respect to the Defects and Omissions of this small Tract; and These, I hope, will be pardon'd by the great Masters in this Science, as coming from a Clergy-man, who owns he has bad greater things to mind. But if I have said any thing here to persuade those of my own Order to love an agreeable Exercise and Recreation, and have taught them how to make something of Interest and Pleasure of those little Parentheses of their Lives, which most commonly go for nothing; I shall have gain'd my End, and the Satisfaction I aim at.



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WORLD IS SO GREAT AS

TO MAKE IT THE MORTALITY

OF THE CLERGY-MAN'S RECREATION;

SHewing THE

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ART OF GARDENING.

CHAP. I.

*Concerning Preparing the GROUND for
PLANTING and SOWING.*

THE Method that I shall observe in treating on this Subject, shall be the same that I would advise all Persons to proceed in, who intend to form a Garden of their own, where it may be there are

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are little or no Preparations towards it. And I do not intend to direct you to any such costly Experiments and Rules as Monsieur *Quintinie* proposes to his Royal Master: But shall all along have regard not only to the ~~cheapest~~, but also to the most Expeditious Methods to procure you the Fruits of your Cost and Labour. Therefore for the sake of those who must either form a Garden out of their Home-sted, or (which is most common) do find a mounded Place for a Garden full of little else but noxious and spreading Weeds, I shall lay down the following Rules distinctly to each Case. To the first, who are to form a Garden anew, and intend to build Walls, I say that Thirty or Forty Yards square is abundantly enough for that you intend for your best Garden, where you would have your choicest Fruits and Flowers grow; for more would make you uneasy to have it kept and managed as it ought: If there be no great Inconvenience in it, it will be better

better to have your Walls face not the four Cardinal Points, but rather between them, *viz.* South-East, South-West, North-East, and North-West; for then the two former will be good enough for the best Fruits, and the two latter good enough for Plums, Cherries, and Baking Pears. Only observe this, that instead of building your Wall that faces the North-East, it may be adviseable (to save Charges) to plant a Crab-Hedge of three Rows, which will be a good Mound, and will quickly grow up to be a better Fence than a Wall against the West and South-West Winds, which make the greatest Destruction in a Garden; and according to the Observations I have made, do blow two parts in three of the whole Year. It may be adviseable also to plant here and there an Elm to be growing up to a greater height. For whatever you do, you must be sure to guard against the Westerly Winds, which blast your Fruit more than those from the East, as they are much more

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frequent. After your Platform is thus laid out, and you have disposed your Walks of Gravel and Grass, as your own Fancy leads you (for there is no Mode or Fashion in those things), you must then hasten to build your Walls, that your Fruit-Trees may be ready to plant in *October*, and in the mean time be digging your Ground to mellow all Summer and Winter.

There is some different Method to be used by those that find a Garden-place already mounded, full of noxious Weeds: For their first Care must be to destroy *them*; so that what is sown or planted afterwards may not perish by *their* spreading luxuriant Growth. Several Methods have been proposed towards destroying Weeds, such as sowing the Ground thick with Turnips, Hemp, &c. But I have found no way so certain and effectual as laying the whole Ground fallow all the Summer, by digging it over two or three several times, always observing to do it in the greatest Heats and Drought.

Drought. This not only certainly kills all the Weeds, but it likewise mellows and enriches the Ground exceedingly, as all Farmers know very well. Most are naturally desirous and greedy to make some Improvement of their Ground; but if they sow any thing with Expectation of Fruit, while 'tis full of Weeds, 'tis but loss of time, and they will repent it. I do not speak this with respect to your Plantation of Fruit-Trees, either Dwarfs or Wall-Trees. For I would have no time lost in the Planting of them, that you may the sooner taste their Fruit, neither will the Method propos'd in the least hinder this Design; for you may with little difficulty clear those particular places of all noxious Weeds (which yet must be done with care) where you intend to plant your Trees, and yet the rest of the Ground may lie fallow; which leads me to shew you under this Head, what is to be done before you plant your Trees: For except your Ground be extraordinary good indeed,

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you must dig a Hole of four Foot square, and two Foot deep, which must be filled up again with Dung and good Mould for each Tree you intend to plant. If your Ground be Marle or Stiff Clay (which is my particular Misfortune) you must get all the Rubbish you can together, of Lime, Stone, small pieces of Brick and Tyle, Coal ashes, and Drift Sand to mix with your best Mould and Dung, so that the Clay may not convert it to its own Nature; fill up the Hole with this half a Foot higher than the rest of the Level, remembering to preserve some of the finest Mould near the Top (free from Dung) to plant your Tree in: But if your Soil be a not over-rich or hungry Gravel or Sand, you must fill up the Holes with the best rotten Horse and Cow-Muck you can get, together with the Richest Mould. Thus when your Holes are cleared from Weeds, and prepared and filled up according to the foregoing Direction, put an upright Stick in the middle of the Hole for a Mark where

to

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to plant the Tree in the Order you intend.

But because it is a thing of such great Consequence to have your Trees well plant-ed, in order to secure their future Growth and Prosperity, I cannot but add one farther Direction about this matter, which long Experience has confirm'd to me to be a good one, *viz.* this; That nothing is more agreeable or suitable to the Roots of a young Tree than untry'd Mould or Earth, such I mean as has not within the compass of an Age been turn'd up either with Plough or Spade, which I suppose may easily be found in most Lordships. But I would recommend *that* particularly which is wont to be called a Waste or Common, whereon Cattle have used to stand either for Shelter or Convenience. The Nature and Richness of this having never been exhausted by the luxuriant Growth of Plants or Shrubs, or larger Weeds, there is a strange and uncommon Fertility in it; more, I think, than is ordinarily to be met with

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in any other rich Compositions of made Earths; at least 'tis such as I have found more suitable for the growth of young Trees; and therefore the more of this you put into the Places where you plant, the better; always observing to take off a thin upper Turf, and then dig only one Spade deep for this purpose; and if your Garden-Soil be Marl or Clay, remember (as I observ'd before) to mix Coal ashes or Drift-sand with it, otherwise all will quickly be converted to the native circumambient Soil, and thereby your Tree in ten or twelve Years time will languish, canker, and it may be, die.

I need not tell you here, that 'tis perfect murdering a young Tree to set it in the same Place and Soil where an old one had grown; and therefore more than ordinary care is to be taken to replenish the Place with this new untry'd Mould, as far as the old Roots went, or at least as far as new ones need to go.

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It may not be amiss also to add under this Head, that if your good Soil be very shallow, or that your Garden lie over-wet and moist, it is a very good and safe way to lay Tiles or Bricks all over the bottom of your Trench, to hinder the Roots from striking downwards, and so occasion the spreading into the good Soil. For 'tis a Rule in Gardening, that the more horizontally either Roots or Branches of Fruit-Trees run, the better they answer the Purposes of bearing Fruit; as I shall have occasion to observe further under the Head of *Pruning*. I shall conclude this Head with advising those who are so unhappy as to lie upon a spewy, wet, or clay Soil, to make a pretty many convenient Drains, which may be done at a very easy Charge, by only digging Trenches two or three Foot deep, leading to the lower Ground, and then pouring in Pebbles or any rough or rubbish Stones: Upon which lay some small green Boughs, and throw the Earth again.

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gain upon them. This I have experienced to last many Years, and will effectually drain your Garden.

~~SAFETY AND PLEASURE~~

CHAP. II. Of the Method of Planting FRUIT-TREES in your Gardens.

WHEN you have disposed your Borders according to the foregoing Directions, great Care must be had in the right ordering and disposing also your young Trees; for if they be not planted according to Art, and not rightly order'd in their Roots, nor set at their right Height or due Distances, your Expectations may be in great measure defeated. If therefore your Trees come from the Nurseries about London, (as what seems to me most adviseable) the first thing you have to do is to prune their Roots, by taking off all the small Fibres intirely, and shortning the bigger Roots.

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Roots to about six Inches from the Stem; and if they have received any Gall or Wound in their Carriage, that part of the Root must also be cut off: Two or three Spurs are sufficient; but if there be more good ones, they may remain pruned, as aforesaid. The next thing to be done, by reason of their having been out of the Ground several Days, and so are become very dry, is to steep them in some Vessel of Milk and Water, or Dish-water, for 24 Hours, which will supple the Roots, and make them apter to strike new Fibres into the Earth when planted. The Head also must be pruned; but that may be done any time before it begins to shoot in the Spring. A single Branch is sufficient for a Head, and it is not well to leave above two, pruned to about six Inches above the Place of Grafting or Inoculation. If it be a Dwarf, place it as upright as you can; if for the Wall, set the Foot as far from the Foundation as conveniently may be, leaning with its Top to the Wall.

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The foregoing Direction about pru-
ning the Roots and Head ought to be
particularly regarded, because it is the
common Fault of young and unskilful
Planters to be covetous of leaving as
much Head as may be; thinking *that*
to be the earliest and most ready way to
cover their Walls and to have Fruit;
whereas if it does not endanger the Life
of the Tree, it is a certain means to re-
tard its Growth, and keep the Walls bare
and uncover'd towards the Bottom. In-
deed, Reason as well as Experience tells
us, that there should be a due propor-
tion between the Roots and the Head;
for Nature having receiv'd a great Check
at the Removal of a Tree, its Roots be-
ing wounded, shortned, and expos'd to
the Air, if the Tree should not be eas'd
of that tall Head it got in its Prosperity,
(now larger than the injur'd Roots can
supply with Sap) the necessary Con-
sequence would be, that if it should just
live, yet it must continue in a weak,
languishing and unthriving Condition,

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However it may easily be perceived, by what has been said, that there is a discretionary Power to be us'd by a Planter with respect to those Trees which are only removed from one part of the Garden to another, taken up with great Care, and most of the Mould about the Roots. Such I have my self frequently removed without either pruning Root or Branch, and have succeeded very well: But then this is hardly to be practis'd on any but small young Trees: And I sometimes do this designedly, with only this View, to check the luxuriant Growth of a too vigorous Tree running altogether into Wood, taking it up carefully, and immediately setting it down again in the very same place, for a Reason you'll hear more of, when we come to Pruning.

The different Nature of Soils is to be regarded, as to the Height you are to plant a Tree above the Level of your Walks. In a warm, dry Soil, a little Elevation does; but in a wet Clay you cannot ordinarily plant too high,
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so that you do but in any sort cover the Roots with the best fine Mould, and preserve it moist for one Year against the scorching Heats of the Sun, by which means it will be preserved from Canker, and thrive much the faster, even tho' there should appear some part of the bigger Roots above the Surface; and still remember to allow for the subsiding of the new Earth, which will deceive you three or four Inches. Be careful to follow these Directions, observing to leave no Vacuities at the Roots, but press the fine Mould gently and closely with your Hand, and you need not fear hardly any sort of our Fruit-Trees growing and flourishing.

But it may not be amiss to say something concerning a safe Method to keep new-planted Trees moist and cool for the first Year, and, if need be, for the second. Mr. *London* and *Wise* recommend Fern and Straw laid five or six Inches thick, and two or three Foot every way from the Stem of the Tree, having

ving first laid half-rotten Dung all round the Tree. I very much approve of this, to keep them warm in Winter from the violent Frosts: But the Straw and Dung lying too long together engender Worms, Ants and other sorts of Vermin, very injurious to Roots of Trees: Therefore the best Method I have found to keep the Roots cool and moist in Summer is to lay Sand in a convenient Circle round the Stem of the Tree, and then pitch or pave it with small Pebbles, Flints, or any little smooth Stones, which will not only look beautiful to the Eye, but also effectually answer the end of keeping the Tree cool; and besides, when you water it in the Summer, will help to let in the Water, and keep the Earth from being wash'd away from the Roots.

It is also to be observed, that this Method of managing Trees in the planting them will be of the same use with respect to all Ever-greens, which are generally not over forward to thrive after a Removal. I say, you must *plant* them *after*

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after the foregoing Rules, but not *prune* them, especially Hollies and Yews, which have matted Roots, and will hold the Earth to them, sufficient to convey them to small Distances; and if a greater Distance is required, they ought to be sent in Pots or Baskets, that neither Root nor Head may be touched with a Knife.

As to the Distance in which Fruit-Trees are to be planted against a Wall, *That* is in a great measure to be regulated by the height of the Wall. Four Yards Distance will do, if the Wall be ten or twelve Foot high, but if it be but seven or eight Foot high, five Yards distance is the least that can be allowed: Only you are to observe, that a Pear, a Plum, an Apricot and a Cherry, require something a greater Distance than a Peach or Nectarine; and therefore the lower Walls too are most suitable to the latter, if they have but a good Aspect. I cannot but recommend that frugal Method practis'd by most Gard'ners near London, of Planting tall Fruit-Trees, Cherries, or Plums

Plums in the intermediate spaces of the Wall, so that both top and bottom will be well-nigh furnished in two or three Years time. And then as the Dwarfs spread and increase, they take away the tall ones quite, making Standards of them in Orchards; except you had rather chuse to plant Vines in those intermediate spaces, which will quickly run up to the top, and bear the second or third Year.

As to the best Season for Planting, the general Rule to be given for that, is from the middle of *October* to the middle of *March*; only you must be sure to avoid doing any thing of this nature in hard Frosts; and if your Trees in coming down happen to be overtaken by them, your only way is to carry them into Cellars, laying what Mould you can get over their Roots, and plenty of Straw over that, staying till the Frost be gone, that you may plant them safely. Tho' I have said that any time betwixt *October* and *March* be the season of Planting, yet I prefer Planting in Autumn rather

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ther than Spring, for these two following Reasons.

(1.) Because a Tree planted in *October* or *November*, if the Ground be not over-moist and cold, will make some little Progress towards its future Growth during the Winter Half-year, its Roots swelling and disposing themselves to put forth those several small Fibres, which are to nourish and support the Tree, and so prepare it for the kinder Influences of the Sun in the Spring: when also the Earth will be better fixed and settled about the Roots, so as to keep out the parching Winds of *March* and *April*, often fatal to young Trees, as well as new-removed Plants and Flowers.

(2.) Because the Spring is a time when the chief of a Gardener's Work comes on, Digging, Sowing all manner of Seeds, Grafting, and some Pruning and Nailing, therefore it is not desirable to have also the business of Planting Trees to do then, when most of his other Business falls together upon his Hands.

Hands. We commonly say, what is done in a Hurry is seldom done well, and when Business is once put into good Order, 'tis nigh half done: It makes a great part of a Wise Man's Pleasure and Diversion, to have always something to do, but never too much. And methinks we should always chuse to have Amusements offer themselves to us, not in a Crowd, but in a regular and orderly Succession. Besides, some Intervals of Time betwixt one sort of Business in a Garden and another are very desirable to a good Man, who knows how to recapitulate all his Pleasures in a devout lifting up of his Hands, his Eyes, and his Heart to the great and bountiful Author of Nature, who gives Beauty, Relish, and Success to all our honest Labours. These grateful Thoughts, I own, these Contemplations in my own Garden, (with the Hopes of living in Paradise it self, where both Natural and Revealed Religion will be better understood than they are at present) give me a comfortable

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fortable Taste of the Divine Goodness and Bounty, which alone give the truest Relish to every Thing else.

But to return, and to conclude this Chapter: Your Trees being planted according to the foregoing Directions, and standing with their tall Heads till the beginning of *March*, tack'd to the Wall to prevent their being shaken with Winds, you are then to shorten their Heads according to the Rule already laid down; but great care must be had that it be done with a sharp Knife and a steady Hand, for fear of disturbing the Root: Cut it slopewise, the slope facing the Wall.



C H A P. III.

Concerning the most agreeable Disposition of a GARDEN.

AFTER an early and diligent care to furnish our walls with Trees planted after the best Method, and in the properest Season, we will commit them

to

to the prolifick Blessing of Heaven, that gives Life and fruitful Seasons, and proceed to consider what is to be done next, to make the other parts of the Garden agreeable as well as profitable. My purpose is not to give you all the varieties of Platforms, nor to lay out great Designs. Every one may easily please himself in a Form that strikes most his own Fancy in so small a piece of Ground as I suppose a Garden need contain: Only, it may be, I may happen to give some useful Hints to those who are desirous to hear what others can say to direct their own Fancies.

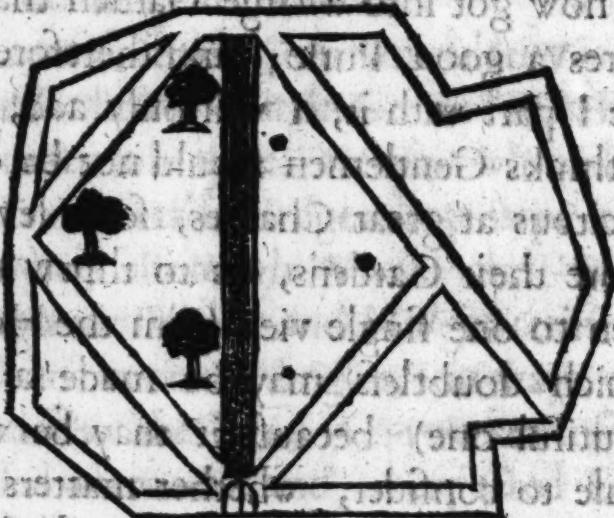
I would say then, that if I were to chuse a Figure that could be as cheap and as easily had as another, it should be a Square, or rather an Oblong-square, leading from the middle of my House, a Gravel-walk in the middle, with narrow Borders of Grass on each side for Winter-use, and on each side of them Rows of all the Varieties of Winter greens, set at due Distances, which will appear with an agreeable Beauty from the House all the

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Year. But then I say too, that I should be under no sort of Uneasiness to be confin'd to an irregular piece of Ground, which may be made to have its Beauties as well as the most regular. Strait Lines bring any thing into Order, and I see not but a Triangle in a Garden has its Beauty as well as a Square, and yet an irregular piece of Ground may be made to have Both by vertue of strait Lines, viz. Borders and Walks. I confess indeed, an Irregularity is not so easily hid in a little Ground as it is in a Garden of larger extent, where long Walks and tall Hedges interrupt a distant and thorough View, and where, though the Walks and Hedges terminate in obtuse or acute Angles, no ways disagreeable to the Eye, yet you are insensibly led into new and unexpected Beauties still as you advance. Three or four Walks and double Rows of Hedges may be there contriv'd to open themselves at once to view, all terminating in the place where you stand; and the Triangular Spaces,

Spaces, by an ingenious Fancy, may be there agreeably disposed and filled up either with Borders of Flowers, or with Dwarff-Trees, or with Flowring Shrubs, or with Ever-greens; or lastly, with a little Wilderness of Trees rising one above another, till you come to the point of a tall one in the middle; this last may be made to look very beautiful with Charge and Care to clip them; for I am now got into a large Garden that requires a good Purse; and therefore before I part with it, I will only add, that methinks Gentlemen should not be over-solicitous at great Charges, to level or square their Gardens, as to throw them open to one single view from the House; (which doubtless may be made a very beautiful one) because it may be worth while to consider, whether matters may not be so contrived, as to afford you many uncommon Prettinesses wholly owing to the Irregularity or Unevenness of the Ground; insomuch that every little advance you make, you shall be pre-

sented with something new to strike the Fancy. Well this is to be done with
But altho' (as you see) Irregularities are best disguised and set off in a large Plot of Ground; yet even in a lesser Garden, and irregular Form, if it be not very aukward indeed, may be reduced to a Regularity sufficiently agreeable as well as useful, as may be seen by the following plain Scheme.



But it is seldom one shall meet with so irregular a piece of Ground ready Walled out and designed for a Garden; and it can hardly be supposed any Lover
of

of Order would chuse to make it so, if he could easily help it; but as regard this

As to the Walks, every one knows that both Gras and Gravel are very agreeable when they are well kept; and therefore it is convenient to have a mixture of both; and I think seven Foot wide is sufficient for either, in such a Garden as I am supposing. Only it may not be amiss to add, that it will be some advantage to your Fruit, if you contrive those Walks that run parallel to your South-east or South-west Walls to be Gravel, because the Sun will certainly thereby reflex an additional Heat to them. I have said nothing about the properest Materials for Walls, because I suppose every one will chuse to make use of such as are nearest at Hand, and what the Country affords. Brick is undoubtedly the handsomest and most commodious for Nailing; and considering what a great many Nails are used about Trees every Year, and that Lath-Nails will do for a Brick-wall, I believe 't will ordinarily prove

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cheaper than that of Stone, whose Joints are larger, and require much bigger Nails. However, there is another sort of Wall very common in *Northamptonshire* and *Leicester-shire*, viz. that made of Earth and Straw well tempered together, known by the name of Mud-walls, which (tho' not so handsome) I venture to affirm (contrary to what most have said) to be better than either of the two former for accelerating the ripening of Fruit, as I my self have found by Experience. The Fruit indeed is sometimes apt to be soiled by great dashes of Rain: But there is not much in that, and the Objection is wholly taken away in such Fruit as requires paring, as Peaches and Pears, &c. If the Walls be made of very good Earth, and well temper'd, Nails will do, otherwise I use Pegs of Wood, such as are used for bad Walls, for fast'ning the Branches. The large Coping of Straw that is laid upon these sort of Walls is no small Advantage to the Fruit in sheltering them, and keeping off all perpendicular Rains.

Rains. But, as I observ'd, they are not very slight; and those who will regard Beauty should have Brick Walls.

It is not convenient to have the Borders under the Wall too wide; three Foot is sufficient, that you may not at every turn be forc'd to stand upon them to nail or gather. There are great Varieties of Aromaticks and other Plants recommended to support Borders, such as *Thyme*, *Winter-Savory*, several sorts of *Sedums*, but none I approve of so much as *Dwarf-Box*, in that it is so durable, and so easily kept with one clipping in a Year.

Great care must be taken that no sort of tall Trees be suffer'd to grow in any of the opposite Borders or intermediate Spaces, so that the Shade of them reach to any of the South-East or South-West Walls, whereby your Expectations of having good or early Fruit might be easily frustrated; those Places so near your Walls would be better filled with round Dwarfs kept hollow in the middle;

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or rather with flat ones, humouring the Borders with their Horizontal Branches; and what sorts are properest for these, I shall tell you in a Chapter by itself.

I never thought it any disparagement to my best Garden, where I make my Soil commonly better than ordinary, to sow in some of the intermediate Spaces some of those Reptiles useful in the Kitchen, *viz.* Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Spinage, &c. that it may answer its purpose, a profitable as well as pleasant Garden; for these not growing tall, but kept clean from Weeds, are no unseemly sight at all, but rather make a pleasing variety amongst Trees and Flowers. Indeed, I commonly chuse to banish out of this Garden all those prouder taller things, Peas, Beans, Kidney-beans, and Cabbages, which are not so sightly, and look more ruinous, and therefore assign them a place by themselves at a distance.

It is needless to add any more Particulars under this Head; every one's own Fancy

Fancy must supply what seems a Defect; for 'twould be endless to speak to all those Cases that an uneven irregular piece of Ground might seem to require.



CHAP. IV.

Of NURSERIES.

AFTER we have given our selves some respite from the great Business and Concern of Planting and disposing the Ground according to our own Fancy, (for that's the Beauty that pleases most) we must by no Means forget, as soon as possible, to begin to raise Nurseries of all sorts of Trees, which will be growing up to exercise our Art and Skill, and supply all our future Wants, which also will still answer our purpose of Pleasure and Profit. And I am not for throwing such Nurseries too far from our daily and constant Inspection, but am willing, if possible, to let the chief of them have a place in the best Garden,

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lest they be forgotten and neglected; for which purpose an irregular Figure in a Garden is peculiarly subservient, affording several little triangular Spaces proper to raise the several Nurseries we shall have occasion for.

Now there are at least two distinct Places to be allotted for the purpose of Nurseries, *viz.* one for tall Standards, Apples, Pears, Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Sycamores, and Limes, &c. which may be most proper to be at some distance from the House; and another for Dwarfs, such as you intend for Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums, Mand Cherries. And I would also have a third added for all sorts of Evergreens by themselves. Now these two latter may be very properly made in some such by-places, as most Gardens will afford, and that with no interruption to the Beauty of it.

The Nursery you intend for the taller Standards should be made in a good rich light Soil, from the several sorts of Seeds peculiar to their kind, sown in October or

Novem-

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November. Crabs and wild Pear-Kernels are not to be preferr'd for Stocks to make Apples and Pears. Limes and Elms are to be raised from planted Suckers; and if you sow Walnuts, 'tis adviseable to sow them with the Green Shell upon them, to preserve them from Mice in the Winter. If this Nursery be well managed, and kept clean from Weeds for two Years, the third Year the Crabs and Pears will be fit for Grafting and Inoculating, the Method of which I shall briefly shew you in a Chapter by it self.

It will be convenient to have the Nursery for Dwarfs by it self, that they may not be overtopp'd by taller Trees. And you are to observe that the Stones of Peaches and Apricots are by no means proper to raise those sorts of Trees good or lasting: But for this purpose you must get together a good Quantity of Stones taken either from the Pear-plum, Muscle, or *Bonum magnum* Plum, which have been found by long Experience to be better and more lasting than any other.

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The not being careful about this matter has been the Occasion of great Disappointments; the Trees often dying after two or three Years, tho' the Stocks have been alive. Black Cherries also are the only Stocks whereon to raise all the several sorts of Cherries; but the best Plum will do on any ordinary Plum or Sucker: Tho' tis not so advisable to use Suckers, even from the best sorts, because they will be constantly apt to put forth such Plenty of Suckers themselves, and so the Vigour of the Tree may be too much exhausted that way.

The third Nursery also that I mentioned, of all sorts of Ever-Greens, is a very pleasant and profitable one, and deserves a place in our Garden; but it requires something a different Management from the two former. For which Purpose you must provide your self with a sufficient quantity of the Seeds, or Berries of Holly, Yew, and Juniper, which you may put into distinct but ordinary Pots or Boxes, putting also some fine Mould

Mould over them in the Pot, and so bury them for one Year. For if you should sow them (as other Seeds) immediately, they would not come up the first Year: by which means you would lose the Ground that Year, and have besides the trouble and charge of keeping it clear from Weeds: Whereas by thus laying them in heaps for one Year in any by-place, you will have them all ready by the following Spring to sow out in order, and they will come up as other Seeds; only you must be very careful to keep these Beds clean from Weeds, which do so easily choke all Plants of so slow a Growth. A slow Growth indeed they have, for the first two Years; but after that, they will recompence all your Labour and Care, by their Beauty, Usefulness, and vigorous Growth: Whereas should you content your self to get these sorts of Plants out of the Woods or Hedges, they will mightily deceive you. The greatest part of them will die; and the rest will only toll you on with Ex-

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pectations of their Growth, and yet will rarely prove vigorous and thriving Plants.

This last Nursery will be of great Use to give new Beauties to your Gardens as Occasion serves, or as your Fancy shall lead you to adorn it with several sorts of Ever-green Hedges: Among which, none in my mind is to be compar'd to the Yew, which is (as I say) so tonsile, and grows so very thick and beautiful with clipping, and withal bids defiance to the hardest Winters, that it is the best and most lasting Ornament in a Garden. To make one in love with these Hedges, you need only take a walk either in Paradise or the Physick-Gardens at Oxford, where you are presented with all that Art and Nature can do to make these things most agreeable to the Eye. Indeed, the Yew is a Plant that loves Uniformity, and is naturally apt to grow regular, and withal so intire that it is no very difficult matter to dispose it either for Hedges or Pyramids.

Your

Your Hollies will be best employed for Stocks to raise the several variegated sorts by Grafting and Inoculation, which, tho' now common, are no inconsiderable Ornament to a Garden, making their best Shew, when all other things have lost their Glory; especially when they happen to be full of Red Berries, which make a most pleasing mixture with white, or yellow, and green Leaves.

I ought to tell you in this place, that Firs and Pines are to be raised from those little Seeds taken out of their large Apples, and they will come up the first Year, and will quickly make beautiful Trees, especially in a cold Clay. *Phlærea's* and *Pericanthid's* will do best from Layers. And as for Vines and Figs, the Culture and Increase of them is to easily had from Layers and Suckers, that you need not give your self any farther trouble about them.

CHAP.

C H A P V.

Of PRUNING.

IT is of all others the most important Concern of a Lover of a Garden, to know how to prune his Fruit-Trees seasonably, and according to Art; that when he comes to examine them at the time of Fruit, he may find something more than Leaves or Wood. And yet I can by no means think it so difficult a matter to do, as Monsieur Quintinie would make one believè; by his tedious and enigmatical way of Writing on this Subject, which (as far as I can see) has rather perplex'd than inform'd his Reader. I have had twenty Years Experience in this Matter; and if I can but speak intelligibly, (as I hope I may) I question not but to make others perform and practise as successfully as I have done my self. So great a desire have I that the Love of Gardening may prevail, that it be not tired with great Charge and little

little Profit, but be rewarded with good as well as much Fruit! Now in the Business of Pruning, it is a hard matter to speak to all Cases in exact Method, or in the Order of Time; I shall therefore first lay down some general Rules as the fix'd Laws whereby every one should govern himself in the Management of his Fruit-Trees, either Dwarfs, or those against the Wall, and then proceed to some other particular Directions that ought to be well regarded for each particular sort, tho' they have not ordinarily been taken notice of. To which purpose it is to be observ'd;

(13) That the more the Branches of any Tree are carried Horizontally, the more apt, and the better disposed that Tree is to bear Fruit; and consequently the more upright and perpendicular the Branches are led, the more disposed that Tree is to increase in Wood, and less in Fruit.

This is what I have long experienc'd to be true; and (as I conceive) the rea-

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son of it seems to be, That by bending down the Branches of a Tree from a Perpendicular to an Horizontal posture, you thereby check the Sap, or free Circulation of it; (for that it doth circulate, I shall shew you in another place) which Circulation when Nature performs most freely, tends to growth and encrease in Wood; but when it any way suffers a check either by Art or by Accident in the Body or Root, less vigorous and luxuriant Shoots are form'd, and consequently more bearing Buds.

(2.) As a Consequence of the foregoing Proposition, you are ever to take care to keep the middle of a Tree free from great Wood, or thick Branches; but as these encrease and grow upon you, cut them out intirely; there is no fear but the place will be filled up again quickly with better and more fruitful Wood. In Dwarfs you are to keep all open, intirely free from Wood, leaving only Horizontal Branches: And in your Wall-Trees, if you do but take care to fur-

furnish your Wall with Horizontal Branches, Nature will make an abundant provision for the middle; and therefore you must chuse discreetly such as are not over-vigorous Shoots, to furnish you with bearing Branches; a defect of which, or the want of plenty of Blossoms in any Fruit-Tree, is (generally speaking) a Re-proach to the Skill of the Gardener. For tho' he cannot command Fruit from Blossoms, by on the account of bad or unkind Seasons, and so cannot have it when he pleases, yet he may in a manner have it where he pleaseth, and keep almost all parts of the Tree in a bearing state.

(30) Another general Rule to be observed is, to take care your Tree be not over-full or crowded with Wood, no, not even with bearing Branches, as is too frequently seen in the management of Peaches, Nectarines, and Cherries. Nature cannot supply a sufficient quantity of suitable Juices for them; and then the consequence will be, that none of them

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will be well supply'd, but the Blossoms will either drop off, or the Fruit will dwindle to nothing. However, this is certain, that a convenient space between one Branch and another is most proper; a multitude and confusion of Branches crowding one upon another, producing neither so much nor so good Fruit. So, crossing one Branch over another is reckon'd very unseemly, and is indeed contrary to the Rules of Art. But yet this is not to be thought so frightful a Sight, that we must constantly avoid it, even to the suffering void Spaces and Barrenness in the Wall, which is a greater evil. A slender-bearing Branch may often well enough steal behind the main Body of the Tree, or some of its larger Branches, and not offend the Eye at all; but may gratifie the Taste at the End of the Year. But still this Practice must not be made too bold with, for fear of Confusion. Lastly, I shall only add for a general Rule, that all strong and vigorous Branches are to be left longer than weak and

and feeble ones on the same Tree, consequently the Branches of a sickly Tree are to be pruned shorter, and fewer in number, than those on a strong healthful Tree. Methinks I need not add that all Branches shooting directly forward from Trees growing against a Wall, are to be cut off close to the Branch from whence they come; as also all Branches proceeding from the Knob, whereon the Stalk of a Pear grew, are to be intirely taken off; but not the Knob itself. After having given these general Directions, I am perswaded an ingenious Lover of a Garden, by the help of some Observations that he must have made of his own, might manage the Business of Pruning with tolerable good success: But because there are some Peculiarities belonging to the Management of almost every kind of Fruit-Tree, (such, I now mean, as grow against a Wall) I shall speak distinctly and particularly to each of them, what I have found by Experience to be a good and safe Method of Pruning,

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The VINE.

I shall begin with the Vine, which of all others needs Pruning most; and tho' it is the easiest performed, yet (as far as my Observation has gone) it is least understood. Our Climate is not so favourable, or the Sun over-bountiful of his Ripening Heats, but there is need of all the Care and the greatest Art to cultivate and help Nature forward in bringing Grapes to any degree of Perfection in *England*. However, this is to be done most Years with some Diligence and Skill. We will then begin with the Vine, in the condition it is commonly left in *November*; which, if the Tree has any thing of Youth and Vigour, is confused and ruinous enough, tho' it has been carefully managed the preceding Summer, the Vine putting out the most and the longest Shoots of any other Tree. After therefore you have taken special notice of the First and Third general Directions already laid down, you must observe

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this also peculiar to the Vine, That the lesser and weaker Shoots never bear any Fruit, and therefore must intirely be cut off, inasmuch as they would only tend to weaken the Tree, in drawing away that Sap that should go to nourish the Fruit-branches, which are those of the most vigorous sort; and therefore must carefully be preserved, leaving only 4 or 5 Buds or Eyes of the last Year's Shoot; for if you should leave more, they would only exhaust the Sap in vain, the first and second Eyes only bearing Fruit, and sometimes the third, from the extreme part of the Branch. Indeed, when a Vine has put forth a more than ordinary vigorous Shoot, and you can carry it Horizontally into a void place, it will sometimes bear in 5 or 6 of the extreme Eyes, and so may be left longer; but this is not ordinarily to be practis'd. A Vine must lie thinner of Wood than any other Tree, therefore you must carefully view what old Wood may be intirely spared, and how you can conveniently

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ently fill that Space with Neighbouring vigorous Shoots, still observing every Year to preserve the new Wood, and to cut out the old. This first Pruning of the Vine may be done at any time before *Februa-*
ry; but later than that is not adviseable, lest it bleed in the Spring, which it will be very apt to do at those places where you have cut off any thick Branches.

There is also a second and third Pruning to be performed on a Vine: The second is to be done about the middle of *May*, when the Bunches of Grapes are perfectly formed, and the Branch has shot 2 or 3 Foot long; then pinch off the Branch about six Inches above the Fruit, and nail or any way fasten it close to the Wall, so that the Fruit may touch, if possible. The fruitless Branches may be let alone to the third Pruning at *Midsummer*, when all must be re-examin'd, for then you are to unburthen the Vine of that multitude of luxuriant Branches it is apt to put forth, and to shorten them to a convenient length, to let in the Rays of the

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the Sun towards Ripening the Fruit : Tho' you are to take notice, that it is not convenient to have the Fruit too much exposed, for fear of cold Nights and Rains.

A vigorous Vine will still require a fourth Pruning about *August*, when it will have shot out long Shoots from the extremity of the last Pruning ; which therefore must be shortned again, and some of the Leaves discreetly pluck'd away from before the Fruit.

There is a more than ordinary Necessity for carefully minding and managing the Vine, because all we can do is little enough to get ripe Fruit, especially some Years, and on a bad Soil : But even with both those Disadvantages, with a little Diligence and timely Care, there has seldom been a Year but I have had good Grapes, and most Years great Plenty. I have try'd some Experiments for accelerating the Ripening of Grapes, as putting the Fruit in *June* into an empty Flask, and running the Branches upon the Tiles of the House, or on a Slope-wall,

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wall, but neither answer'd my Expectation. The Grapes indeed ripen'd in the Flask rather sooner, but then they were apt to be mouldy, for want of free Air, and had an insipid Taste; and the Slopes, tho' they admitted more of the Sun's Rays, yet they subjected the Fruit more to the Rains, Dews, and cold Nights, which (as far as I could see) overpower'd the greater Blessing of the Sun. To so little Purpose is it for Men of Theory * to philosophize about these Matters, without having had some Experience and Knowledge in the Practice.

The PEACH and NECTORINE,

Both these require the same Culture and Management, and therefore I put them together; and if the general Rules already laid down be but carefully observed, there will not need much to be said towards the Government and successful Pruning of these, which are so apt to

* As an Ingenious Author has done, who has wrote a Book in Quarto to shew in a Mathematical Way the great Advantage of Slope-Walls.

put forth plenty of bearing Branches after the second or third Year of Planting, that you may easily make choice of those that are good and healthful. If these Trees make too much haste to bear, *that* is a bad sign of Weakness, and they must be managed accordingly, by plucking off all or most of the Blossoms or Fruit, and pruning short. This is a very easie Management; all the Difficulty is, when a Peach is over-vigorous, for then Nature is apt to make great Confusion, and it requires some Skill to know what to refuse. You must therefore be sure what to chuse, and to cut out what great Wood can conveniently be spared, and what remains must be left the longer, ten or twelve Inches of the last Year's Shoot, not forgetting that in two or three Years it must be cut entirely out, when you can otherwise furnish your Wall with smaller Wood. Fruit-bearing Branches, which are very easie to be known by their full and swelling Buds, are not generally to be suffered above five or six Inches. These

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(as I observed) are always of the weaker sort, and of the preceding Year's Shoot. You must take care to cut out all dead Wood, and yellow saples Shoots; which that you may be sure to do, it is good for this and other Reasons to stay till the hard Frosts are over before you prune a Peach, which must be done with a sharp Knife too, otherwise Strings of the Bark will be left behind; a Pen-knife indeed is most proper for the small-bearing Branches. All *Autumn* Shoots must be rejected as useles and unprofitable. When you have thus trim'd and form'd your Tree into Beauty and Order, you have little else to do at it (except the thinning your young Fruit where more than two grow of a heap together) till *Mid-summer*, when you must shorten the Shoots discreetly, and fasten them to the Wall, no matter in what Order, because that must be alter'd the next Pruning, only you must take care to let the Fruit see the Sun as soon as 'tis partly come to
 itself
 itself

its bigness, which will give it its proper beautiful Colour, and Maturity also. After what has been here said, I can not think it necessary to add any thing particularly with respect to the Apricot, that requiring the same Management as the Peach, except that there is no Danger of its bearing too soon, and that it is something more apt to run into Wood, which therefore must be particularly consider'd, and guarded against.

The PEAR.

There is no Tree requires the exact and careful Observation of those general Rules laid down, so much as the Pear, which in free and rich Soils is apt to be untruly and ungovernable, running altogether into Wood and luxuriant Branches. It is commonly too proud for a Wall; but yet for the sake of that noble Fruit which some Kinds produce by the Help of a Wall, it is worth while to humble him and keep him in Order. For which purpose (besides what has been already said)

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said) I sometimes plash the most vigorous Branches, cutting them near the place from whence they shoot, more than half through, which effectually checks its Vigour, and consequently renders it more disposed to make weaker Shoots, and form bearing Buds. This Method of Plashing is also of singular Use, when you would avoid Barrenness, and have only an awkward Branch to make use of to fill the Vacancy: For by this means you may reduce it to what Order you please, so as to answer your purpose, and reward you with Fruit. But you are to take notice that this is not to be practised on any Tree but the Pear and Plum; the Trial would be too dangerous on the Peach or Apricot, because they would be apt to put out Gum at those Places, and so endanger killing the whole Branch.

I am aware that many recommend Grafting the Pear on a Quince stock, which indeed effectually cures too great Luxuriancy and Growth, and may for a time

time answer the Purpose of bearing quickly, (which therefore may make it worth while for them that have a great deal of Room to have some of these) but they are not long-liv'd, do not bear such fair large Fruit, nor make such handsome regular Trees, as those grafted on a Pear Stock, which I therefore chuse to recommend to all those who have not room to try doubtful Experiments.

You will easily distinguish the bearing Buds of a Pear-tree as soon as the Leaves are off in *November*, which are much fuller and more swell'd than others; which is to be carefully minded, that you do not cut them off in your Pruning. All false Wood, or, as others call them, Water-shoots are to be taken away, being easily distinguished by their having Eyes at much greater distance than ordinary from one another: These are found in most vigorous Trees, especially Peaches. The Cock-spur is also to be taken off, viz. the Extremity of the last Year's Pruning. It is to be managed as the Peach in the Summer.

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As this Fruit is commonly little known, and less valued by any but those who have *Gustum Eruditum* (in Petronius's Phrase); so (as far as my Observation has gone) the Management of the Tree seems to be as little understood. For as I have hitherto given Directions for the right Pruning of other sorts of Trees, so I must here direct and recommend the not Pruning at all. The not understanding of which has, to my Knowledge, been the occasion of that Barrenness, so visible in many Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Gardens. There is no Tree that doth generally produce more certain and plentiful Crops than this, if it be rightly manag'd, or rather if you keep the Knife from it.

But when I say it must not be pruned, I only mean that its tender Branches are not to be shortned, as in other Trees; because it is plain it puts forth its Fruit chiefly at the Extremities of the last Year's

Shoot,

Shoot, commonly at the three last Eyes; any part of which if you take away, you cut off and destroy so much Fruit. But yet this must not be suppos'd to hinder you from taking out the great Wood entirely, to avoid Confusion, and also to cut some of the weak smaller Shoots close to the great Wood, these being of no Use but to exhaust Sap. Whatever therefore you cut from the Fig, you must do it as close to the Root, or any great Wood as you can, and that no earlier than the latter end of *March*, for fear of Frosts and cold Rains: Only it is adviseable to tack its best and biggest Branches close to the Wall in *November*, that they may be the better shelter'd from the extreme Frosts in the Winter. Be sure to keep it free from Suckers, which this Tree is apt to put forth plentifully. And I think there need nothing farther to be said for the Government of this Tree, if the three first General Rules be but observed as they ought.

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Cherries and Plums require little Skill to make them bear against a Wall in almost any Soil, and therefore there needs nothing to be added to the general Observations laid down. I shall only take notice, before I conclude this Chapter, that both Winter and Summer *Bon-Cretien* Pears want more Room to spread and extend themselves than any other; and therefore if you expect them to bear, you must allow them Elbow-room and Height too; for if you should confine them by short Pruning, they will grow Knotty, and full of Wood without Fruit. I have my self seen the Summer *Bon-Cretien*, in the Garden of my worthy Friend Dr. *Wickart*, now Dean of *Winchester*, bear plenty of noble large Fruit, betwixt twenty and thirty Foot high. There also I have eaten excellent Figs, from a prosperous Tree, even the same that afforded some to King *James I.* near a Hundred Years ago, as appears (I think) from a *Memorandum* on the Wall.

CHAP. VI.

of GRAFTING and INOCULATING.

THESE two Operations in Gardening are pretty Philosophical Entertainments to a Lover of Curiosities in Art and Nature; and therefore, tho' they have been fully treated of by others, yet because they make up so great a part of a Gardener's Diversion and Pleasure at two several Seasons of the Year, I shall describe and explain the Method of performing both distinctly, that this small Treatise may not be thought defective in so considerable a Point.

There are several ways of Grafting, but I shall mention only two, that I think most proper to the several Kinds of Trees. The first is that common way of Slit-grafting, which is performed on Pear, Cherry, and Plum-stocks, especially if they are of any bigness; by first chusing a smooth Place in the Stock where you would graft, cutting the Head off slope-

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wise; then *even* the Top of the Slope Horizontally with your Knife, making a Slit down the middle of the Stock discreetly with a strong Knife, or otherwise; then prepare your Scion taken from a vigorous Shoot of the foregoing Year, sloping it on each side from a Bud or Eye, so that it may conform it self to the Slit in the Stock, the Bark of Scion and Stock closing exactly. Let it be daub'd pretty thick over with Clay temper'd with short Hay, taking care not to disturb the Scion, which must not be left with above three or four Eyes above the Stock. The other way is much preferable to this, but can ordinarily be perform'd only on Apples and Hollies, the Bark in others not handsomely parting from the Wood, as it must. The way is to cut off the Head of the Stock slope-wise, &c. as before, and instead of slitting the Stock, slit only the Bark a little above an Inch on the back-side of the Slope; then prepare your Scion made with a flat Slope about an Inch long ending on

a Point, and begun from the back-side of an Eye; but because it may disturb the thin end of the Scion to raise the Bark of the Stock, where you made the Slit, get any other piece of smooth Wood cut slope-wise as the Scion, and thrust it down betwixt the Wood and the Bark, which you will find readily to part, and then put in your Scion ready prepared, the Top of the Slope being thrust as low as the Top-surface of the Stock. Clay it over as before, and leave as many Eyes. This I find to be almost a never-failing way for Apples and Hollies; and I prefer it to the other, because it doth not give so grievous a Wound to the Stock by slitting it, which sometimes proves fatal. Besides, in this last way the Scion does much sooner heal over and cover the Stock, whereby the Union is entirely compleated.

The first Operation must be perform'd on Pears, Cherries, and Plums, the latter end of *February* or beginning of *March*, but Hollies and Apples must not be

E 3 grafted

grafted till the beginning of *April*; it is convenient that your Scions be cut off a Fortnight or three Weeks before you use them, and laid in the Shade.

But notwithstanding both these Ways may prove safe and proper Methods for propagating those several kinds of Fruits, yet I much rather prefer, and therefore recommend that other Operation called Inoculation or Budding, the Method of which I shall now describe: Cut off a vigorous Shoot from a Tree you would propagate any time a Month before, or a Month after *Midsummer*; then chuse out a smooth Place in your Stock (which should not be of above three or four Years growth) making a downright Slit in the Bark of it a little above an Inch long, and another crose-wise at the bottom of that, to give way to the opening the Bark. Then with your Penknife (not too sharp at the point) loosen gently the Bark from the Wood on both sides, beginning at the bottom; which done, prepare your Bud taken from the

the aforesaid vigorous Shoot, which must be cut off with a sharp Penknife, entering pretty deep into the Wood, as much above as below the Bud, to the length of the slit in the Stock as near as you can guess. After the Bud is thus cut off with the point of the Penknife and your Thumb, take out the woody part of the Bud; and if in doing this the very Eye of the Bud come out, and leave a deep Hole, throw it away, and take another. Then put this Bud in between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the cross-slit already opened, leading it upward by the Stalk where the Leaf grew, 'till it exactly closes: Then bind it about with coarse woollen Yarn, the better to make all parts of it close exactly, that the Bud may incorporate itself with the Stock, which it will do in three weeks time, when you must loosen the Yarn, that it do not gall the place too much, as it will be apt to do in a vigorous Stock. This Operation is best perform'd in a cloudy Day, or at an

Evening; and you are to observe, the quicker it is done, the better it will succeed. For tho' a pretty many words are necessary to describe the Method of doing it, yet after a little Practice, and that you are become ready at the work, thirty Inoculations may be done in an Hour: But you may take notice, that it is convenient to put in two or three Buds into one Stock, especially Peaches and Nectarines, that you may have the better hazard of having one Hit, which is enough.

Peaches, and Nectarines, and Apricots are not to be raised any other way but by Inoculation; and as for Pears, Cherries, Hollies and Plums, tho' (as I have shewn you) they may be Grafted, yet I prefer Inoculating them, for these following Reasons.

(1.) Because it is the surest and less hazardous way; nay, if the Stock be but vigorous, and not over-big, it is almost a never-failing way; for by putting in two or three Buds into one Stock, it will sel-

seldom so happen but one of them will hit, and that's enough; whereas in Grafting you are forc'd to make a dangerous Experiment, by cutting off the Head of the Stock; and if the Scion do not take, the Season is lost, and your Stock maimed.

(1.) I prefer Inoculation, because it may be performed by any Gentleman himself, with more Pleasure and less danger to his Health. It requires no daubing with Clay, only a Penknife and a little woollen Yarn, which are both portable, and therefore always ready to be made use of, whenever his Meditations shall give way to his Pleasure. Besides, this Operation is perform'd in Summer and warm Weather, when it is healthful as well as pleasant to be busied in a Garden with some such little Amusement. Whereas the season of Grafting is in the Spring, when there is more Danger of taking Cold in a Nursery, where you must expect wet Feet and dirty Hands.

Lastly,

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Lastly, if you begin to bud in June, and you find it doth not succeed, (as you may find in three Weeks) you may make a second Attempt the same Year on the same Stock, and that with very good Success: For in some cases a Disappointment is very undesirable; as when you would change the kind of Fruit on a Stock against a Wall, the sooner your End is compass'd, the better.

However, if you are forc'd to practise upon large Stocks, you must be content to graft, because when the Bark is become thick and stubborn, it will not readily part, nor so handsomely close up on the Bud. But if the Graft happen to miss (as it will be very apt to do in large Stocks, if you do not take care to leave a leading Branch to carry up the Sap which would otherwise choak the Scion) those slender Shoots which shall be made near the Grafting-place will do right well to inoculate on, sometimes even in the same Year.

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The Cherry, Plum, and Pear, but especially the latter, if the Stocks be any thing vigorous, almost never fail to answer your Expectations in Budding; and there is one more Advantage here, above what can be had in Grafting with respect to the Plum, *viz.* That you may inoculate pretty surely any Plum on a Damson, or Wild-Plum-stock, which yet will be sure to fail you if you Graft on it. But yet this General Rule is always to be regarded, with respect not only to this, but all other Stocks; that 'tis a vain Expectation to hope for Success if the Sap do not run well (as we say) that is, if the Bark will not readily be persuaded to part from the Wood of the Stock by the help of the Penknife.

No sort of Fruit is more untoward, and more apt to deceive you in Budding than the Apple, because the Bark is not so ready to part as in other Fruit. Yet I have my self practis'd it several times with Success on vigorous Shoots put forth near the Place where the Graft failed.

Any

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Any time between the beginning of June and the latter end of August, Allowance being made for different Seasons, you may Inoculate most Trees ; nay, I have several times Inoculated Pears in September with good Success. But it must be taken notice of, that the Branch or Shoot which you make choice of for Buds to inoculate with, must not lie by any time (as in Grafting) but must be immediately made use of, as before directed.

The several Kinds of Oranges, Lemons, strip'd Philarea's and Jessamines, are to be propagated by Inoculation. And now I mention the Jessamine, I cannot but take notice to you what a noble Demonstration, the yellow strip'd Jessamine has afforded us, of the as certain Circulation of the Sap in a Tree, as of the Blood in the Body of an Animal ; which matter, altho' it has been believ'd by some, yet it has been denied by others. And therefore because it has not as yet (as far as I can learn) been brought

brought to any Certainty or Demonstration, I shall here relate the Means of this noble Discovery by virtue of Inoculation.

Suppose a plain Jessamine Tree, spreading itself into two or three Branches from one common Stem near the Root. Into any one of these Branches in *August* inoculate a Bud taken from a yellow strip'd Jessamine, where it is to abide all Winter; and in the Summer, when the Tree begins to make its Shoots, you will find here and there some Leaves ting'd with Yellow, even on the other Branches not inoculated, till by degrees in succeeding Years the whole Tree, even the very Wood of all the tender Branches, shall be most beautifully strip'd and dy'd with Yellow and Green intermix'd. It is not material whether you cut off the Branch above the Inoculation to make the Bud itself shoot; for it will have the same Effect of tinging by degrees all the Sap of the Tree, as it passes by or through this Bud, and communicating its Virtue to the most distant and opposite Branches,

tho'

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tho' the Bud it self should not shoot out. Nay I have my self several times experienc'd that if the Bud do but live two or three Months, and after that happen to die, or be wounded by any Accident, yet even in that little time it will have communicated its Virtue to the whole Sap, and the Tree will become entirely strip'd. This Discovery undubitedly proves the Circulation of the Sap. Q. E. D.

What farther Uses and Observations may be made from hence, I leave to other Philosophical Genius's and curious Enquirers into Vegetable Nature; and shall only add to this Chapter, that when you find in the Spring, or the time when the Tree begins to shoot, your Inoculation takes, and the Bud looks green and fresh, you must not forget in all cases (except this of the Strip'd Jessamine) to cut off the Head of the Stock slopewise about an Inch above the Bud, the slope ending on that side where the Bud is. It may not be amiss also to add, that where you put in more than one Bud, it is not

con-

convenient to place them just one above another, but sidewise.

C H A P. VII.

*Concerning the proper Disposition of Trees
against a Wall; the best Kinds of each;
their Order, and Time of Ripening.*

IN speaking to these several Points, there are great Allowances to be made for the great variety and difference of Soil, which as to the ripening and perfecting of Fruit has more in it than most People are aware of. For I question not but a good Soil, *viz.* a rich, deep, sandy, mix'd Earth, in fifty four Degrees of Latitude, will do more towards accelerating the Ripening the best Fruit, than a bad one, *viz.* a stiff cold Clay, will do in fifty one. And so a North-west Wall in an extraordinary good Soil will do as well for a Buree or a Vine, as a South-west Wall will do for the same in a bad one

one in equal Degrees of Latitude. The Rules therefore that I should lay down must be calculated for the common State and Condition of most Places in *England*, which generally want all the Advantages that Art can give them to Ripen the best and latest Fruit. Most that know any thing of Gardening can tell, that a Peach, an Apricot, and a Vine are to be set against their best Walls; but as for Figs and Pears, tho' of the best *French* sort, they are ordinarily crowded into any Corner, or against a North east or Northwest Wall; whereas in truth many of them deserve the very best Place in the Garden, especially in such a Garden as lies upon the moist Clay, which yet may be made, by the Directions already laid down, *Chap. 1.* agreeable enough to the best Pears, Figs, and Plums. And truly those who have the Misfortune of a cold Soil, I cannot but advise not to strive too much against Nature, in aiming to have the late Frontiniack Grapes, or the choicest Peaches, especially if they lie open

open and unguarded from the cold Winds, their Expectations will be quickly tired with watry, unripe Fruit; whereas if they did but suit their Soil with proper kinds, they might be rewarded with something good: For I am of Sir *William Temple's* Mind, that a good Plum is much better than a bad Peach.

As to an exact and proper Catalogue of the best kinds of the several sorts of Fruit, no other can be expected than what the Author most approves of himself, who, in this case, can be supposed to act no otherwise than is common with a Physician as to his general Rules and Directions in Diet for preserving Health, *viz.* to prescribe what he loves himself. If then there is not found in this small Catalogue (suited to the Garden and Persons designed) that particular favourite Sort which some Persons may expect, let it not be concluded that all others but what are here named are condemned as naught; but rather that it is thought adviseable not to perplex a Lover of Fruit

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with an unnecessary number and variety of sorts, when he has room only for a few good ones of each Kind. He that has room, and would encrease his Collection, may have recourse to Monsieur *Quintinie*, or to the Abridgement by *Mr. London and Wise*, and he will quickly have his Curiosity satisfied. In the mean time I shall satisfie my self with such a Collection as seems most proper and suitable to the Garden I am supposing. But before I begin it, I ought to say thus much first, That it must not be thought strange, if sometimes the Fruit here recommended do not answer, but prove watry and insipid, there being a certain agreeableness of Soil peculiar to almost every kind of Fruit; at least thus much is certain, that a good sort of Fruit may prove bad in such a Soil as will make another good sort excellent in its kind; and the best Peaches may prove bad, where Pears and Apricots will excel; neither ought we too hastily to conclude and give judgment against what may only

only prove bad from an unkind Season. But when it is found by Experience that the Soil and the Kind do not agree, the best way is to lose no more time, but either prepare another for his place, or alter the sort by Inoculation, which is very easie and quickly to be done, if the Stocks be good, and not too big.

The best Peaches to be planted against a South-Wall, (or inclining to the East or West) as follow in the Order of their Ripening:

Ripe.

The White Magdalene,	{ Middle of Aug.
The Minion,	{ graft.
The Right Old Newington,	{ Beginning
The Chevreux,	{ of Sept.
The Admirable,	{ Middle of Septem-
The Niver,	{ ber.
The Red Roman	{ Middle of Septem-
Nectarine,	{ ber.

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Apricots will do against East and West-Walls.

Ripe.

The Masculine Apricot, Middle of June.

The Orange Apricot, Middle of July.

Figs must be planted against a South-East or South-West Wall. Only two sorts good,

The White Fig, } End of August.
The long Purple Fig, }

A Catalogue of the best French Pears that require the best Wall and Aspect you can give them; and will not be ripe till some time after they are gathered.

The Summer Bon Cretien, } Beginning of Sept. Ripe.

The Buree du Roy, } End of Sept.

The Verte-Longue, } Octob.

The St. Germain, } Novemb.

The Spanish Bon Cretien, } Novemb.

The Ambret, } Decemb.

Colmar, } Decemb.

Chrysan,

Chrysanthemum King of November. Decemb.

The Winter Bon-Cretien, has March.

11/2 rawQ sub-dissolve part 6s 10

Some other good Pears that will do
on North-East or North-West Walls;

The Orange Bergamot, *Citrus bergamia*

The St. Katherine, dated 10th of Septemb.

The Roussette, or, The Black Rose of Worcester.

The Black Pear of Worcester, for Baking.

The Pound Pear, *Volume 3*

Peculiarly good for Dwarfs; also
The Snail's Egg of N.W. 5, and 1.28. 1.

The Swan's Egg, [Nulli secundum] Octob.
The Beraamor 2 both well known in

The Bergamot, { both well known in
The Windsor, { old England.

The Windsor, *England* with
six miles to the south lies the, *Alphei*

The foregoing sorts, recommended for North-East and North-West Walls, will also do well for Dwarfs, if occasion be; as there are also many other sorts might be added: but needless Varieties I recommend not.

It is very adviseable to plant in such Places as are most exposed to Corners and

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Goers, those Kinds of Winter-Pears that are hard and unpalatable, whilst they are on the Tree; otherwise the Owner will reap little else but Disappointment and Vexation. That side of the House, or indeed any of the Out-houses, which is exposed to the South, will do singularly well for the Amoret, the St. Germain's, but especially for any of the Bon Chetien's, (except the Summer, which is too tempting) these loving room and height; and as delicious Fruit as they are, will not abide to be tasted a second time when newly taken from the Tree. The Winter Bon Chetien is remarkable for keeping longest, and all the sorts of them are as remarkable for answering so well the Purpose of their Name Bon Chetien, or Good Christian, Sound at Heart; (the right sort alas! hard to be met with; for as in time they begin to decay and rot in the outward parts or pulp, so it is observ'd that the Core or Heart continues generally sound to the last.

and

There

There are several sorts of Grapes, and most of them in some good Years will ripen in *England*; but I think the white Muscadine and the black Cluster Grape are the only sorts that one may depend upon to have some pretty good almost any Year. I need not say that all of them expect the best Wall and Aspect we can give them, to help them to that Maturity and dulcedinous Juice which make it either pleasant or safe to eat them in any quantity. But let the Wall or Aspect be never so good, yet I must repeat it, that if it lie open and expos'd, without any break of Hills or Wood at a distance, you will certainly be deceiv'd in your expectations of good Fruit.

The white Raisin-Grape, admirable for Tarts, where there is room enough.

There are also a great variety of Plums, and some of them so good as to deserve the best Walls, as the blue and white Perdrigons and Imperial Plums; but such as follow are those I recommend for Dwarfs,

Standards, or North-East and North-West
Walls:

The Orleans,

The Muscle,

The Queen-Mother,

The Damascene,

The Violet,

Fothering, a good Bearer, fine Plum.

Perdrigon, blue and white, very good.

Le Royal, the best Plum that grows;
but a bad Bearer.

Drop of Gold, a yellow Russet, good.

The white Bonum Magnum, for Ba-

The Pear-Plum, king.

The Damson every one knows to be
good, and it is to be raised from the
Stone, or by Suckers without grafting,
best a Standard. There are many other
good sorts which I mention not, because
they are generally idle ill Bearers.

Most Cherries will do on Dwarfs or
Standards, but are mended against a Wall:

As, The

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The Orleans or Bloody on East or West
Heart, Walls.

The May-Duke, Walls.

The Morella on a North Wall.

But the Common Flemish is quite
spoil'd against a Wall.

It will be necessary before I conclude
this Chapter to add, That the time of
Fruit's Ripening is very different in dif-
ferent Years ; and tho' I have fix'd the
general time, yet it must not be won-
der'd at if a bad Year make some Fruit,
especially Winter-Pears, a Month or two
later before they come to their Maturity ;
only I have observed, when they much
exceed their usual time of Ripening, they
are never so good, and have not their
true rich Taste.

N. B. When it is advised here to plant
such a Tree against a South Wall, if that
Wall happen to decline some few De-
grees to the East or West it is never the
worse, but altogether as good, provided
the Declination be not above fifteen or
twenty

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twenty Degrees, because in that Case the Wall would enjoy the same Time, and as many Hours of Sun-shine: But when I say an East and West Wall will do for an Apricot, 'tis supposed that there is not the least Declination towards the North; for that would wholly defeat the Design and Expectation of the Planter; so that if it have any Declination, it were to be wish'd it had it toward the South.

N. B. An East Aspect is better for all sorts of Fruit than a West; not that it can be supposed to have more Hours of Sun-shine; but because the early Rays of the Sun take off those cold Dews which are apt to fall and hang upon Fruit in the Night, which in the Case of a West Wall are not taken off till later in the Day, and consequently the Fruit is more subject to be chill'd. Whether this will be thought a good Reason or the only Reason I cannot tell; but thus much is certain in experience, that an East Wall

is better and kinder for all Fruit than a West; and I cannot easily be brought to believe that there are any peculiar inherent Virtues and Qualities in the Eastern Rays of the Sun that should cause this difference in Vegetation.

N. B. I have said nothing about the Management and Culture of Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries and Corants, because little Skill is required, besides this one Rule, that they are not to stand too long in a place, nor above four or five Years before they be renewed, especially Strawberries, which must be kept clear from Runners all the time of their Bearing.

N. B. It is of very mischievous, if not dangerous Consequence, to let Rosemary grow too near any of your Fruit-Trees, especially if they be young; for that will not fail to rob them of so much of their proper Nourishment, as that they will be infallibly weaken'd, if not in danger of being kill'd.

I Have now gone over some of the most considerable Particulars relating to the Art of Gardening, and (I hope) not *mal à propos*. Thus much, at least, I have endeavoured, To speak intelligibly, to lay down my Rules and Observations in a tolerable Method, and to avoid unnecessary Prolixity : All which I have constantly had in my Eye, that I might in some degree attain the End I aim at, *viz.* To make those Persons (especially those of my own Order) who may not have had so much Experience in this particular Science, in love with so innocent, so agreeable, and so profitable a Diversion.

I might have added (as some others have done) a Chapter about the several Diseases which the different sorts of Trees are subject to; but except a proper Remedy were also added, it is to little purpose

pose to mention the Disease : And as far as my Observation has gone, I plainly perceive most are incurable, and therefore have always chose to have recourse to my Nursery for another to put in the place. The Gum and Canker are plainly incurable, and the part affected must be cut off, except there remain a sound part sufficient to convey the Sap : Wet cold Soils are most subject to these ; and therefore in such Case, the best preventing Physick you can give, is to plant high, Moss shou'd be carefully rubb'd off with the back of a Knife or piece of Hair-cloth, after a Showre of Rain.

Because both Grass and Gravel-walks are so much the Ornament and Beauty of a Garden, and do afford so considerable a Pleasure to a thoughtful, contemplative Person, I cannot but here insert a speedy effectual Method of destroying Worms, those filthy Annoyers and Spoilers of the Beauty of all Walks.

At any time in Autumn fill a Cistern or any large Trough with Water, putting

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ting thereinto a large quantity of Walnut-Leaves, where let them steep at least a Fortnight or Three Weeks; in which time the Water will have received such a Bitternes, that if you pour gently a small quantity of it on such places as are most annoyed with Worms, by that time the Water can be supposed to reach them, you will find the Worms hurrying in great Confusion out of their Holes, so as to crawl in great plenty under your Feet upon the Ground, where they may be gather'd up and thrown away. They may indeed be taken by a Candle and Lantern in a Summer's Evening after Rain; but this may be practised at any time in the Day with pleasure, and it will certainly destroy them, if it be but carefully practised and repeated: Only be sure to put Walnut-Leaves enough, that the Water be very bitter, otherwise it will do no good.

It is very convenient to have such a large Cistern or Stone-Trough as I here speak of, as for the foregoing Use, so also for

for a Treasury of Rain Water, wherewith to refresh your Flowers and new-planted Trees in the Droughts of *April* and *June*. And for this Reason it should be fix'd under such Parts of the House where the greatest plenty of Rain-water is made to descend, where also it will be found to be not a little serviceable to the Family in the Winter. And if it shall be thought difficult (as indeed it is) to procure such a sort of Stone as will endure the hard Frosts in the Winter; as a Remedy for this, I my self made an Experiment upon a very brittle Stone-Trough, which the Mason himself told me would not endure the Frost, and it succeeded according to my Expectations. I used it for salting Meat in the House for two or three Months, till I thought it was throughly soak'd with Brine, and then set it abroad, and it has already endured six Winters, and defied even the great Frosts in 1708.

N. B. I have said nothing concerning Apples, because they are generally Standards,

dards; and require little Art to manage them; and if they are Dwarfs, must be ordered as Pears. It would be endless to mention the best Kinds; For those are the Best, that are best and most prosperous in that particular Soil and Place: each County having commonly its known and peculiar sort of Apple, which they call Best, which would not, it may be, prove best in another.

F I N I S.

Abbey People in the Country concerning
N.B. I have been writing concerning
the same subject in another
place.





